women who deviate much from our ideal. Idiogamy therefore often originates through esthetic, less often through moral reasons. Among esthetic idiogamies can be cited those who can choose only fat or thin women, blond or brown women. In the broadest sense we would call idiogamists those white men who marry Hottentots or negroes. Clinically, therefore, we have real idiogamy when, due to esthetic or moral reasons, coitus is impossible in spite of the firm will and challenging caresses of the woman. As an example of moral idiogamy are those originating through ethical convictions. The most usual form is that found among those who are impotent when confronted with prostitutes, whereas they are quite potent with other women. The author then cites a few interesting cases illustrating his views.

A. BRILL (New York).

INTRACRANIAL ABSCESS DUE TO THE TYPHOID BACILLUS. Fraser B. Gurd and T. B. Nelles (Annals of Surgery, XLVII., 1908, No. 1).

A man 25 years old was brought into the hospital in a stupid condition, with a history of having been struck upon the head a month previously, and having had since then a lump on the right side of his cranium. He had on admission a temperature of 101°, some rales over the lungs, a badly coated tongue, enlarged spleen, but no rose spots. There was an edematous and tender spot upon the right side of the head in front of the ear, occupying an area as large as the palm of one's hand, and at the posterior part of this area over the parietal region there was apparently a depression of the bone. There were no pupillary disturbances, paralysis or sensory anomaly, knee jerks and abdominal reflexes absent. Stiffness of the posterior neck muscles and Kernig's sign present. Two days after admission a positive Widal and a diazo-reaction were obtained. The patient showing no improvement after five days' observation, it was decided to operate. An abscess of the scalp was found under the swelling, and when the bone was exposed there was seen a linear fracture of the parietal and frontal bones, with depressed bone posteriorly. A trephine opening was made posteriorly and then enlarged with the rongeur. An organized blood clot was then found overlying the dura and upon the surface of this clot was spread a thin layer of pus. The depressed bone was elevated, the clot cleaned out, and the cavity irrigated, and packed with gauze. The patient's temperature remained elevated and the case ran the usual typhoid course, dropping to normal three weeks after the operation. Bacteriological examination showed both in the pus from the scalp abscess, and in that from within the skull, a bacillus giving the characteristics of the typhoid group, and the same organism was recovered from the blood. The patient made a good recovery and shows no brain symptoms.

C. L. ALLEN (Los Angeles).

PUNCTURED FRACTURE OF THE SKULL. George G. Ross (Annals of Surgery, XLVII., 1908, No. 1).

An interesting case of a man 21 years old, in whom the point of an umbrella stick entering the nose, forced its way through the walls of the antrum, the floor of the orbit, and the wing of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull, and entering the left tempero-sphenoidal lobe produced an abscess which resulted fatally. The history being obscure and the localizing symptoms practically nil, the patient was kept under observation for four days. At the end of this time, a left hemiplegia developing, and the signs of cerebral pressure being unmistakable, he was trephined over the right parietal bone, the opening enlarged and the abscess discovered and drained. Death took place two days later, a post-mortem examination disclosing the state of affairs already mentioned.

C. L. Allen (Los Angeles).

Some Morphological Peculiarities in the Spinal Ganglia of Mammals. Ottorino Rossi (Journal f. Psychologie u. Neurologie, Vol. XI., Heft 1–2).

The author asserts that the cell of the spinal ganglia which was hitherto considered a very simple structure is a very complicated structure when examined by the reduced silver method of Ramón y Cajal. By investigating some of the morphological peculiarities of the spinal ganglia cells, conclusions can be drawn to support the new views in the realms of the general pathology of the nervous system. The theory of the so-called "collateral regeneration" formulated by Nageotte and accepted by Cajal is especially considered. The object of the investigation is to find out which formations of the spinal ganglia are normal, or rather constant, and which are connected with morbid processes, and whether any of these formations give evidence of being carriers of any regenerating activity.

The first cell type considered is the "celulas desgarradas o seniles" described by Cajal and found by him in persons over sixty. Marinesco employed the same methods and found these cells in a case of general paresis who died at the age of forty-five. The author found them in a twenty-year-old man who died of pneumonia, and in a twenty-two-year-old woman who died of typhoid. Both cases showed no nervous lesion. The same cells he also found in a young dementia præcox. The characteristic expansions of the cell body, the supposed continuations of the protoplasm, which according to Cajal especially belong to senility, and which Marinesco found in some diseases of the nervous system, were observed by Levi in the spinal ganglia of chelonia and also in some teleosts and in a young cow by the author, who concludes that they are not exclusive morphological manifestations pointing to an abnormal state of the ganglia cells.

After briefly reviewing Golgi's meshes the so-called theory of "collateral regeneration" is considered. Cajal in his work on the ganglia called attention to a morphological peculiarity also observed by Huber and mentioned by Barker which he called "bola." A bola is the globular swelling found on the end of the fibrous continuation of the ganglia cells. Cajal assumed them to be organs which might have certain kinesthetic functions or sensibility, and through which the cells and eventually the cord may receive a definite stimulation destined to regulate the sympathetic system of the blood vessels. Levi later found these bolas in mammals and showed that they were fibrillary structures. Nageotte formulated the most original hypothesis about them. As he observed them to be more abundant in the ganglia of tabetics than in normals, he concluded that they were the exponent of a special and characteristic regeneration which he called "collateral regeneration" to distinguish it from the terminal regeneration occurring when the continuity of a nerve is broken. He, however, states that this regeneration does not gain its purpose. This hypothesis was accepted by Cajal, Dejerine and Thomas, but Levi found bolas in the appendages of cells in many animals at a very early period of their ontogenetic development, he also found that almost all cells in the cerebral ganglia of primates have club-shaped appendages. The logical consequence of Nageotte's theory would be that al-